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Original Poetry.

HAPPINESS.

BY. DR. C. N. HICKOK.

I've found the gem, (I joyous cried,
As earthly happiness I tried.)
See! here alone
'Tis found! But, ere a voice replied,
'Twas gone.

I sought it still;—In Fashion's maze,
The phantom chas'd with eager gaze,
Where'e'er it led.
I grasp'd it; but, its treach'rous blaze
Had fled.

In Friendship, I the jewel sought,
And to her shrine my off'ring brought
Of heart sincere.
A broken reed; it for me wrought
A tear.

On Love's fair bosom then I lean'd,
And in my slumber, fondly dream'd
Of sorrow fled.
My treasure, when the morning beam'd,
Was dead.

I then in Learning's mystic train
Pursued my search, but sought in vain;
Her feeble light
Served but to render doubly plain,
The night.

Unsated still, my spirit burn'd;
To Bacchus' boasted fount I turned,
To lave it there.
But found (with every longing spurn'd)
Despair.

I next, Ambition's path pursued;
And strove, where Fame's fair temple stood,
To win the goal;
But fill'd with treach'ry, crime and blood,
My soul.

I compass'd Nature, far and near;
On mountain wild, in desert drear.
Mid polar snows, on burning sands,
And charming scenes of fairy lands;—
Travers'd the trackless ocean o'er,
Stood on Italia's classic shore,—
On isles, where birds in plumage gay,
Sport mid the trees, the livelong day;—
In mines of gems, on coral strands;—
Where pearls lie hid, in golden sands:
Wander'd mid ruin'd piles, and read
The records of the mighty dead:
Drank at the well of Science; knelt
At Beauty's shrine; with Power dwelt:
With Reason's torch, on Fancy's wing,
Flew to the utmost echoing
Of "chiming spheres," and raptur'd, heard
The music of the seraph world:—
Scann'd the whole realm, earth, sea and sky;
Div'd to the deepest mystery;
Quaff'd every cup, that wealth could buy,
In hope to find
Some precious gem, to satisfy
The mind.

'Twas all in vain:—Each hour that pass'd
More darkly lower'd than the last;
And over all
My longings, Disappointment cast
Her pall.

Oh! where can peace be found? I cried,
For it, I'd give all else beside—
Bear shame and loss.
'Tis with (a "still small voice" replied)
The cross.

Ah! there I found it, and though years have flown,
And with them, borne earth's hopes, and joys away,
It still remains. Friends all are gone, lov'd ones
Have pass'd away, and not one heart is left,
To beat in unison with mine. Wealth too
Has taken wings, and disappear'd; and now
A lone old man, wither'd, and bent, and worn
With want and suffering, I hapless bear
A pauper's fate. The proud pass by in scorn,
And loathing shun the wayside beggar's rags.
The good look on in pity, and bestow
Their charity, but little do they know,
How bless'd I am:—Ah! little do they dream
What founts of joy spring up within my heart;
They little think, that more than all their wealth
Could buy, is mine—I'm richer than they all.
My mansion, lies far out of mortal sight;
My treasures, are where thief can never steal,
Nor moth corrupt. My joys, this fleeting world
Can neither give nor take away. I have
No fear; all, all is safe, within the hands
Of HIM, who doth all well. I have no care;
For all my care, is sweetly cast, on HIM
Who careth for me. I hunger not; for when
My scanty crust is gone, my faith looks up,
And I am fed with angel's food. And when
At night, I lay me down, upon the cold,
Damp ground, or, in some broken shed I seek
For rest, the curtains of His love, are drawn
Around me, and my soul is warm, for in
My heart is kindled up, a ray of Heaven.

And when a few more days have flown,
And the last ling'ring sand is gone,
He will be nigh;
How blessed then, to lay me down
And die.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES!!

How the Republicans Reform.

THE WAY GOVERNMENT IS PLUNDERED!!

Report of Congressional Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Van Wyck's Select Committee to inquire into Government Contracts, made a report to the House of Representatives to-day of their progress. It was presented by Mr. Washburne of Illinois.

The labors of the Committee are far from being closed. A large number of transactions at Washington and elsewhere seem to deserve their attention, and with the approbation of the House, the Committee proposes to vigorously prosecute their investigation, so long as it may appear they are demanded by the public interests.

THE STEAMER CATALINE CASE.

Among the first subjects investigated was the charter of the steamer *Cataline*. She was chartered by Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quarter Master-General of New York, under an order from Gen. Wool.

The contract with the Government is not remarkable for disinterestedness in promoting the National welfare; yet the Government will certainly be satisfied with ordinary fairness and integrity in contracts made on its behalf, even if a willingness to seize upon the public misfortunes for personal aggrandizement is manifest in the transactions. While the Republic has a right to expect it, it cannot compel the unselfish devotion of the citizens.

The provision that the Government shall pay $20,000 for a vessel just purchased for $14,000, in the event of her loss, by a peril not covered by the insurance, is totally indefensible. But the main provision of the contract, while undoubtedly exorbitant, is less to be condemned. The Government was to pay $10,000 per month for the vessel, and that, too, for a period of not less than three months. Col. Tompkins seems to have paid no attention to the time for which the vessel was chartered. The order of Gen. Wool is silent on the subject. The presence of Capt. Comstock at the time the proposition was drawn up would justify the inference that the time, which was a very material feature in the contract, was adjusted between himself and Develin and Freeman, the other parties then present.

The Committee especially call attention to the arrangement between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Morgan, for purchasing vessels for the Government, saying that it is of such a character, whether it be in the stipulated amount received, or in the mode of payment, alike indefensible and reprehensible.

That arrangement is a system of commission, usually 2½ per cent. of the purchase money paid for each vessel, and one under which Morgan received as compensation during the period of seven weeks previous to the 6th day of September (when this testimony was taken) the enormous sum of $51,584—as admitted by himself before the committee. If he has received the same rate of compensation since as before that date, there must be added to this sum paid him before that date, the further commission of $43,424, for services rendered since, *making, in all, the sum of* $95,000 *paid to a single individual for his services as agent of the Government since the 15th of July—a period of four and a half months.*

THE PURCHASE OF ARMS.

The Committee next devoted themselves to the subject of the purchase of arms. The extraordinary demand for them, resulting from the conspiracy to overthrow the Union, has resulted in extraordinary expenditures, and, exciting the cupidity of large numbers of persons both in Europe and America, has opened up a system of unprecedented speculation. The Government has been the victim of more than one conspiracy, and remarkable combinations have been formed to rob the Treasury.

The profits from the sale of arms to the Government have been enormous, and realized too, in many instances, by our own citizens, through a system of brokerage as unprincipled and dishonest, and as unfriendly to the success and welfare of the nation as the plottings of actual treason.

The system adopted at an early moment for the purchase of arms naturally encouraged this result. The Government and the several States, entering the market in active and direct competition, stimulated, it is true, to some slight extent, and but temporarily, the importation and manufacture of arms, but scarcely compensated for a general profligacy in the expenditure of the public treasure and the corruption of the public morals.

Since the adjournment of the Extra Session of Congress, the War Department is understood to have authorized the several States, and to have recognized the right in the Generals commanding the several divisions in the army, to purchase arms, to be paid for by the General Government, creating an unwise and ruinous competition against itself, without increasing the number of arms in the market.

Major Morgan, an ordinance officer, who was engaged in the purchase and inspection of arms, testified as follows:—

"The agents of Fremont, of the Governors of States, of Cities, of Union Defence Committees, of Colonels of Regiments, and of Generals of our Army, are all here in New York. I may be in treaty for arms, and the first thing I hear, the arms are sold to some agent. Some of the men who hold the arms, I sometimes think, are disposed not to have a *bona fide* sale. They like to keep the arms in the market, in order to advance the price. I think they have been gambling in arms just as they do in stocks, etc."

The Committee remark that the numerous cases which have come under their observation, the price paid for arms was inexcusably exorbitant. In some instances the arms were worthless, and in others exorbitance in price was coupled with other evidence of a purpose to defraud the Government.

The abuses in the purchase of Austrian and other fire-arms are noticed in the testimony appended.

OFFICIAL FRAUD.

The Committee call attention to a case of the official prostration of official position to the base purpose of illegal gains, as set forth in the evidence of Samuel A. Hopkins; and in this connection the Committee say that a man by the name of Wood, enjoying the confidence of the President, was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, a place not only requiring great business capacity, but unflinching integrity; and that Wood, from his own declarations, made himself an instrument for plundering the Government. The Committee, in discharge of their duty, made a representation of the facts to the Executive, but before any action was taken, the Government was relieved from the presence of an unworthy official by his resignation.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ST. LOUIS.

The Committee next approach the subject of the fortifications at St. Louis. The circumstances surrounding this work being of the most extraordinary character, and marked by extravagance, recklessness, insubordination, and fraud, they express the hope that some means may be found to make the parties to the atrocious contract disgorge the sum out of which the Government has been defrauded, and that the laborers who have done the work on the faith of the Government, will not longer be delayed in receiving their just dues.

THE PURCHASE OF HORSES AND MULES.

The Committee found that the most astounding and unblushing frauds had been perpetrated in the purchase of horses and mules, and matters were so arranged that it was impossible for the original owners to sell either horses or mules directly to Government, but all such sales were made by certain middle-men and go-betweens, who, it appears, alone could get any horses or mules taken by the Quartermaster's Department.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

The act of Congress on the subject of advertising for supplies for the various departments of the Government was designed to correct a great public evil—a system of corrupt favoritism in Government contracts. To prevent the provisions of the act from operating prejudicially to the Government in cases of unforeseen emergency, the terms of the act are not of universal application; and the exception, permitting contracts to be made without advertising for proposals in cases where "*immediate delivery*," has left the enforcement of the law to the option of the public officer on whose integrity the law is, in the main, dependent for its efficiency. If he would act corruptly, he will, under the exception, fail to invite competition. But the exception was necessary; and, at the beginning of the present national difficulties, the purchase of supplies at once, to meet the wants of an army suddenly brought into the field, was unavoidable. No sagacious foresight could, in the ordinary course of events, have guarded against it; and in judging the acts of public officers, in connection with the questions of integrity and economy, the extraordinary emergency must be considered. Yet the Committee are compelled to state that, either thro' corrupt motives, or for a want of reasonable prudence, the act of Congress has been almost a dead letter, even in that large class of cases where it might have been properly applied. Immense supplies, both in the Navy as well as the War Department, the necessity for which, in the ordinary course of things, was easily foreseen, have been purchased privately, under contracts expressed or implied, without any competition being invited. In one important division of the army (the Western) the law has been almost totally disregarded, and even the safeguard of the responsibility of public officers has, in many cases, been unnecessarily removed by the employment of irresponsible agents in the purchase of large quantities of supplies, even where responsible and experienced and upright public officers were in a position to perform the required duty. A vast amount of supplies have been made on what is called "a requisition." In the Western Department, especially, "requisitions" have supplied the place of contracts, and were generally in the following form:

HEAD-QUARTERS, QUARTERMASTERS' DEP'T,
ST. LOUIS, September 2, 1861.

Messrs. LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co. will furnish Quartermasters' Department with—5,000 pairs of cavalry boots, 5,000 suits infantry uniforms, 5,000 canteens, 10,000 infantry hats, 10,000 army shoes, 10,000 army overcoats, 5,000 knapsacks, 10,000 pairs socks, 10,000 undershirts, (army pattern.) All to be made of the best material, and conform to army regulations and requirements; the cost of manufacture, material and transportation to be furnished to this department, upon which the quartermaster will allow a fair mercantile profit to the contractors, Messrs. L. B. & Co.

J. MCKINSTRY,
Major and Quartermaster.

A true copy:
H. W. G. CLEMENTS, Chief Clerk.

On such requisitions a single firm in St. Louis—the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox—furnished from time to time, ordinary army supplies to the value of over $800,000, apparently without the price of a single article being previously determined. What is meant in these "requisitions" as "*a fair mercantile profit*" may be judged of by the testimony of Mr. James P. Goghan, the book-keeper of the firm of Child, Pratt and Fox, who testified as follows:

"Question. What would be the per cent. of profit on that sale of blankets?

Answer. About forty cents.

Question. Would the profits of the remainder of the goods sold by Child, Pratt & Fox to the Government be about the same as the profits on the goods mentioned in your testimony of yesterday and this morning?

Answer. I should think so.

While the investigations of the committee have impressed them with the conviction that, with a few exceptions, the Quartermasters and Commissaries in the regular employment at the Government as members of the old regular army are gentlemen of ample and equal capacity and fidelity, and in the midst of our misfortunes have been ever jealous for the public welfare, *the occasional and irresponsible agents* employed by the departments to purchase supplies have, either through want of experience or of integrity *sacrificed the public interests*.

It is proper to remark that in furnishing supplies in the Western Department the commanding General was peculiarly unfortunate in the character of the men by whom he was surrounded. The system of public plunder which pervaded the Department was inaugurated at the very begining, and followed up with untiring zeal; the public welfare as entirely overlooked and as effectually ignored as if the war was gotten up *to enable a mammoth scheme of speculation, at the expense of the people, to be carried out.*

To illustrate the importance of system in the purchase of these supplies, as well as the prudence of only employing the reasonable agents of Government in the execution of public trusts, instead of irresponsible temporary agents, thro' whom a system of favoritism could be consummated, the Committee call the especial attention of the House to the purchase of supplies by Alexander Cummings, in the city of New York, under the direction of the Secretary of of War. The purchase of these supplies, without advertising for competition, was clearly justifiable. But the failure to employ in this business an experienced public officer, furnished a just ground of public complaint,

These purchases were made on the spur of a pressing necessity, commencing about the 21st of April; but at that time there were in the city of New York, at the head of Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, gentlemen familiar with every want of the army, familiar with the New York markets, and possessing every other advantage which years of experience could confer. Major Eaton, the Assistant Commissary-General of New York, and Col. Tompkins, the Assistant Quartermaster General, at the same city, were fully entitled to the confidence of the Government on the score of capacity, experience, integrity and patriotism. The legitimate duties of each of these gentlemen have, to some extent, been performed by persons entirely irresponsible to the Government, and of, at least, limited experience, and, so far as the committee is informed, without any public necessity, for the heads of those departments at New York have been fully able to meet any emergency.

On the 21st of April, Alexander Cummings, who for twelve years was the editor of the *Evening Bulletin* in Pennsylvania, and for the past eighteen months the publisher of a newspaper called *The World*, in New York city, received two letters from the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War; the one apparently a private letter, the other more official, after stating that the War Department needed an intelligent, experienced and energetic man to assist in pushing forward troops and supplies, and calling his attention to the fact of his knowledge of the railroads in Pennsylvania, says:—"with this view, I will thank you, in consultation with the officers of the army and the navy, to assist in getting vessels, or arranging with the railroad companies for the accommodation of the troops as fast as they are ready to march to their destination, and also to assist them in making purchases or other arrangements, and to communicate at the earliest moment any information of service to this Department."

No person but the Secretary of War, seems to have been aware of Mr. Cumming's peculiar fitness for so important a duty as the purchase of supplies, when great buisiness experience and familiarity with the New York market, and army supplies in general, were indispensable, but on the 23d of April, two days after Cummings was instructed to co-operate with the officers of the government, the Secretary of War issued the following order:—

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 23, 1861.

In consideration of the extraordinary emergencies which demand immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the national capital, and the defence of the National Government, I hereby authorize Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New York, and Alexander Cummings now in the city of New York, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communication by mails and telegraph is completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. Either of them, in case of inability to consult with the other, may exercise the authority hereby given. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War."

And on the 4th of May, Gov. Morgan issued the following order:—

"ALBANY, May 4th, 1861.

Duties at the capital preventing a personal exercise of the powers within conferred upon me, I delegate my portion thereof to George D. Morgan, on April 26, 1861, being then, first by telegraph, apprised of this appointment.

E. D. MORGAN.

George Morgan was relative and business partner of Governor Morgan, residing in New York city. Governor Morgan seems to have regarded this extraordinary appointment as a franchise, subject to be transferred at pleasure.

In connection with the appointment of Morgan and Cummings to make these purchases, the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury, as is sated by Mr. Cummings in his testimony placed in the hands of General DIX, Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Blatchford, of N. York, $2,000,000. This large sum of money was subject to the orders of Messrs. Morgan and Cummings or either of them. (See page 391.) Messrs. DIX, Opdyke and Blatchford were distinguished citizens of New York, and prominent members of the Union Defence Committee.—But singular enough, while these $2,000,000 are apparently placed under the safeguard of these well-known citizens of New York, it was in effect placed at the entire disposal of Messers. Morgan and Cummings or of either of them, *by the Secretary of War.*

Within a few days after Cummings was invested with this authority, he drew from the Committee, through the Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, at New York, $250,000, $90,000 of which, as Mr. Cummings insists, were applied to pay for the purchases made by the Committee itself, or by Mr. Blatchford, a member of it, and the residue, $160,000, *he placed to his own credit in the Park Bank in New York city*, and he states, in his evidence, that he made purchases for the Government to the amount of $160,000.

Mr. Cummings employed a clerk, Mr. James Humphery, and exhibited in that, as in most other transactions, a confiding disposition hardly consistent with a thorough business man engagod in public duty.

Mr. Cummings appears to have known nothing whatever about this Humphery, except that Thurlow Weed said he was "reliable."

This clerk was authorized to make purchases.

Mr. Cummings acted in this extraordinary character for about fifteen days. The $90,000 was paid to Mr. Blatchford, or to the committee with which he was acting, by Mr. Cummings, without any examining into the character of the expenditures, either by himself or anybody else.

THE WAY CUMMINGS BUYS CLOTHING.

Mr. Cummings seems to have expended the $160,000 placed to his own credit in the Park Bank according to his own fancy. He says he expended about $25,000 in clothing, and on that point says:

Q. Of whom did you purchase clothing?

A. I cannot recall the names now. They were nearly all strangers to me. I will produce the vouchers.

Q. Did you purchase the clothing in the market?

A. Yes, sir. I called to my assistance a clerk, through whom I purchased what I could.

Q. What were the cloths, full suits?

A. No, sir. There were two items which covered the largest part of the purchase—pantaloons and hats.

Q. On what requisition did you purchase hats and pantaloons?

A. No requisition.

Q. How came you to purchase hats and pantaloons rather than anything else?

A. Because I thought they would be needed, as hot weather was coming on. I had seen the soldiers pass through here with warm woolen clothing, which I believed they could no endure when warm weather should come on.

Q. Then you were guided by our own information and judgment as to what would be needed at Washington?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any other guide?

A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any limits imposed upon your actions except such as were imposed by your own discretion?

A. No, sir.

Q. You purchased such kind, quality, and amount, as was dictated by your own judgment solely?

A. Yes, sir.

The clothing was linen pantaloons and straw hats to the amount of over $24,000. Again, on this subject, Mr. Cummings says:

Q. Did you consult with any authority as to the propriety of introducing linen pantaloons into the army?

A. Not until after it was done. After it was done I talked with Major Sibley, and he said that it was not in accordance with the army regulation; but then I had ceased to purchase.

THE WAY CUMMINGS BUYS PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES OF ALBANY HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Mr. Cummings purchased provisions and groceries. On this subject he says:

Q. Can you give me the name of any firm of whom you purchased any of those groceries or provisions?

A. I think some supplies were purchased of Corning & Co., Albany.

Q. Do you know what they were?

A. I think they were provisions.

Q. Did you go to Albany to see the firm?

A. No, sir.

A. With whom did you do the busines?

A. With Mr. Davidson, a member of the firm.

Q. Where did you see him?

A. At the Astor House.

Q. What was the nature of the supplies you purchased of that firm?

A. They were provisions.

Q. Did you ascertain from him beforehand as to his familiarity with that branch of business?

A. I supposed he knew all about it.

Q. The provisions were of the kind in which he dealt?

A. I supposed so.

Q. Did you seek him out?

A. I met him at the Astor House.

Q. Did you seek him out for this purpose?

A. No, sir; he came to me.

Q. Then Davidson came to you and proposed to sell you something which you now think was some kind of provisions.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the amount of the bill?

A. I do not remember. The vouchers will show.

Q. Was it large or small?

A. It amounted to several thousand of dollars.

Q. Would it exceed or fall short of $10,000?

A. I cannot say. The bill will show for itself.

Q. Did you see the articles?

A. No, sir.

Q. How were they furnished?

A. By him; and put on board of the vessel.

Q. What knowledge had you of the quality of the articles, furnished?

A. I could not have much knowledge of it. That was out of the question.

Q. Did you employ any gentleman to see the articles?

A. Only my clerk, Mr. Humphreys.

Q. Were those articles brought from Albany here and shipped?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Were they in Albany when you made the purchase?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Had you any absolute knowledge upon that point?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was Davidson's statement to you in reference to that thing?

A. That he was familiar with that kind of business—that he knew the value of the articles of which the Government were in need.

Q. What business did he say he was familiar with?

A. I think the purchasing of supplies and provisions.

Q. With what branch of the supplies you were then purchasing did he say he was familiar?

A. Mainly beef and pork, I think.

Q. Did he tell you he was of the firm of E. Corning & Co.?

A. I assumed that.

Q. Had you knowledge then of the particular business in which E. Corning & Co. were engaged?

A. No, sir; except as dealers in produce.

Q. Then you relied entirely on his own statement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And whether the firm was engaged in the produce business you did not know?

A. That was my impression.

The firm of E. Corning & Co. were a firm, not in the hardware business, in Albany, New York.

THE WAY CUMMINGS BUYS HARD BREAD.

Q. What was the next considerable item of your purchase?

A. Hard bread.

Q. What amount of that did you purchase?

A. I do not now remember the precise amount.

Q. Did you purchase it personally?

A. My clerk purchased it.

Q. From whom?

A. From a house in Boston, *I think.*

Q. Did you have any personal knowledge of that transaction?

A. Fo, sir.

Q. Did you furnish the clerk with the funds, or did you draw in favor of the seller?

A. It was paid for after it arrived here.

Q. Paid to whom?

A. Directly to the party selling, *I suppose.*

Q. By you?

A. By my clerk, *I suppose.*

Q. What was your own personal connection with the transaction?

A. Nothing further than that I ordered the purchase to be made and the articles to be shipped. I was spoken to about the subject first, and it was thought to be wise to make the purchase.

CUMMINGS CHARTERS VESSELS.

Mr. Cummings also charters vessels. He testifies, with reference to the charter of the Coatzacoalcos:

Q. With whom did you make the contract?

A. With Mr. Roberts, the owner.

Q. Did you make a personal examination?

A. I had previously been upon her.

Q. Did you invoke the aid of anybody else in making this contract with Mr. Roberts?

A. I think ——, specially.

Q. Did you examine her boilers?

A. No sir.

Q. What was her tonnage?

A. I do not know.

Q. For how long a time did you charter her?

A. I am not sure there was any time specified.

Q. Before the contract was concluded with him what other inquiries did you make for ships to charter?

A. What ships were here and what could be had was a subject of inquiry at that time, and I heard of a number. Several came to see me about ships.

Q. What other ships did you examine?

A. I did not examine any ship. *I took it for granted that they were what they were represented to be.*

Q. State the terms of the charter party?

A. I cannot. Q. Cannot you give us the substance of it? A. I cannot. Q. How much did you pay? A. Either $1000 or $1250 a day. The price was considered very high, but not more than was being paid at the time, and in the pressure we thought it wise to take her.

CUMMINGS BUYS SHOES.

Mr. Cummings interested himself in other purchases for the Government.

Q. Since the termination of your duties under that commission have you had any other transaction with the Government of any kind?

A. Not in the way of contracts. I had one transaction which, perhaps, might come under the scope of your question. When at Washington, after that, I heard a great clamor on account of the want of shoes.—Among others, I had heard Gen. McDowell say that there were regiments that could not march on account of of the want of shoes; and I stated this fact to the Secretary of War. He gave me a letter to

the Assistant-Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Colonel THOMAS, telling him that if he had not a sufficient supply, to see that a sufficient supply for a force of not less than 200,000 men was obtained, taking care that no greater sum should be paid therefor than the Government had before paid. I took that letter to Colonel THOMAS, and he authorized me to procure shoes and forward them to him, if I could find anybody to make them. He ordered 75,000 pair.

Q. What did you do?

A. I came to Benadict & Hall, of this city, a large firm on Broadway, very well known, and told them that Col. Thomas had told me that it cost the Government, to make their own shoes, about $2.20 a pair, which was the amount he had limited me to pay. They said they would undertake to make them at that price, although the Government standard really made the shoes worth more than that. They took the order.

Q. When was this?

A. It was in May or June.

The committee have no occasion to call in question the integrity of Mr. Cummings. Mr. Hall, in his testimony, says that he did not pay Mr. Cummings anything for his services, but Mr. Cummings simply requited, in this way, the kindness of an occasional temporary loan of $500 or $1000—(See page 609.) "From $1.90 to $2.00 per pair would have been a fair price for the shoes, (sewed.) If pegged, $1.35."

CUMMINGS MAKES NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

Mr. Cummings says he makes no charge against the Government for his services; and as to the settlement of his accounts he testifies at the time of his examination, (Sep. 6,) four months after this transaction had occurred, as follows:

Q. And what amount of supplies have you purchased up to this time?

A. This authority extended over a period of fifteen days, when I received a letter from the Secretary of War, saying that the communication had been re-opened, and that the purposes of my appointment were now accomplished, and the necessity for it having ceased, there would be no further occasion for action outside of the regular authorities of the Government. The authority under both letters ceased at the expiration of about fifteen days from the date of the last one, and probably from the date of the first one. There also came at the same time a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to those gentlemen I have named, asking them to desposit with Mr. Cisco the remaining funds in their hands. They accordingly desposited with Mr. Cisco, in round numbers, $1,750,000.

Q. The whole of your proceedings under both letters covered how much money?

A. About $250,000.

Q. $90,000 of which was to refund those gentlemen what they had themselves expanded?

A. Yes, sir; that is my recollection.

Q. And that left you $160,000 with which to cover your own expenses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the Government called upon you to settle this account?

A. The Secretary of war spoke to me about it recently, and I told him as soon as I obtained the vouchers from Mr. Blatchford they would all be forwarded together.

Q. How long since you filed your vouchers with the Government for the expenditure of the $160,000?

A. The vouchers I still have, but I returned to the Department a statement of the articles forwarded.

Q. Haw long since you made that statement to the Government?

A. There has been no statement forwarded to the Government except a statement of the articles furnished.

Q. Has the Government called upon you to furnish the vouchers?

A. I do not know as they have called upon me formally, but I have stated that I was ready to forward them at any time.

THE WAY CUMMINGS BUYS COAL.

Q. How long is it since your authority was superseded?

A. It was some time in May; but all the transactions were not closed in May. There was some purchases of coal. I waited to have that shipped, and then I waited for Mr. Blatchford to return to the city, in order that I might get the two sets of vouchers and forward them all.

Q. Was the coal purchase an extensive purchase?

A. About 2000 tons.

Q. From whom did you make that purchase?

A. Of the parties who are furnishing the Navy Department with coal.

Q. And at the same price?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you make the purchase?

A. It was ordered about the time the first purchases were made, but it was not all shipped.

Q. Was there any difficulty in the ordinary officers of the Government making that purchase under contract?

A. They had no contract.

Q. Was there any difficulty in their furnishing articles of that kind?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Through whom was the coal purchased?

A. I asked Mr. JOHN TUCKER to purchase it, and the reason was that he was in Philadelphia, and was familiar with the whole coal business.

Q. Was there not a quartermaster in Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The quartermaster was a competent person, was he not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you not do it through the proper officer of the Government?

A. Because I did not think it necessary. I supposed my authority covered the whole ground.

Mr. CUMMINGS, in expending this money, does not seem to have regarded it important to act in concert with the regular Government officers.

Q. Did you consult with General WOOL as to the character of the purchase you made?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any conference with officers of the Government who, under other circumstances, would have had control of the department of business in which you are engaged?

A. I went to Major EATON, Assistant Commissary here, and I talked with Col. TOMPKINS.

Q. Did you make any purchases under their supervison or direction?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you do any one of the acts which you did do under this authority, in concert with either of those officers?

A. I can hardly say that I did.

CUMMINGS GAVE NO BOND FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

He gave no bond for the faithful appropriation of the large sum of money placed under his control, and took no oath of office. His relations to the Secretary of War are thus stated:—

Q. (By Mr. Holman.) You are personally acequainted with the Secretary of War?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with him, personally, and what are your relations politically?

A. I have been acpuainted with him for many years, and my personal relations are very intimate, and we have been politically acting together for many years.

CUMMINGS FORGOT A SMALL ITEM OF $140,000.

After Mr. Cummings had concluded his testimony and taken the same for revision, he added the following note:

"I have retained, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Messrs. DIX, Blatchford and Opedyke, $140,000, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

Mr. CUMMINGS expressly stated that he had drawn out of the hands of Messrs. DIX, OPDYKE and BLATCHFORD $250,000 of the $2,000,000 placed in their hands, and had paid to them $90,000 to cover the supplies they had purchased, and had expended himself $160,000, and that the residue, $1,750,000, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, was re-deposited with Mr. Cisco, the sub treasurer. Still, we are informed by this note that Mr. CUMMINGS has retained $140,000 of the money, over and above that stated in his testimony, ($250,000,) "which is accounted for by the vouchers." This item seems to have been overlooked by him in his testimony. One hundred and forty thousand dollars in his hands, over and above the $160.000 for which he has filed vouchers in the War Department, and over and above the $90,000 for which the vouchers are retained by Mr. BLATCHFORD; and he deems it sufficient to state in general terms that it is accounted for by the vouchers." What vouchers, and who has got them? Can the Secretary of War pretend that the national peril and the necessity for immediate action justified these irresponsible expenditures of the public money, with no settlement for four months afterwards, even if there had been no responsible and experienced public officers in New York to perform the duties?

Among the *army supplies* purchased by Mr. CUMMINGS, are the following:—

280 doz. pts. ale & porter, $1.87,.	$525 00
35 quintals cod, 300 boxes herring,	214 37
200 boxes cheese, 26 packages butter, and cartage	1,541,79
6 barrels of tongues	127 60
1,970, doz. straw hats	4,156 68
19,680 pairs of linen pants	17,220 00
53 barrels of pickles	
25 casks of Scotch ale, price not stated	
10 casks of London porter, price not stated	
700 Hall's carbines (rej'd arm), $15 each; 35 cases, $35	11,890 00

It is not necessary to say that these are not understood to be "*army supplies*," as the term is used, except the 790 HALL'S carbines, which is the same arm sold by the War Department in the following June for $3 50 each—(See page .)

Some of the above articles were shipped by the *Cataline*, which was probably loaded on private account, and not being able to obtain a clearance, the cargo was in some way, thro' Mr CUMMINGS, transferred over to the Government, *Scotch ale, London porter, selected herring*, and all—(See page for the cargo of the Cataline.)

The Committee call attention to the accounts furnished them by Mr. CUMMINGS. He says in his testimony (page 597) that Messrs. DIX, OPDYKE and BLATCHFORD purchased supplies, and chartered vessels, &c., to the amount of $90,000, for which he drew in their favor on the funds deposited in their hands; yet in furnishing the account for their expenditures he makes it $164,971 38 and swells his own account to a sum largely exceeding the amount mentioned in his evidence. It would seem impossible that these accounts should ever be intelligently settled, from the miscellanous manner in which the business has been conducted

Mr. CUMMINGS had no general acquaintance with business in New York. He had been a newspaper editor in Pennsylvania for twelve years, and had been in New York as the publisher of another paper for eighteen months. He was the intimate personal and political friend of the Secretary of War, and "acquainted with the internal arrangments and connexions of the railroads of Pennsylvania" over which supplies are to be shipped, and he is invested with the control of $2,000 to purchase equipments for our army and the charter of vessels for transporting troops and supplies. He takes no oath and gives no bond. Without any occasion for calling in question the personal integrity of Mr. CUMMINGS, his want of fitness for the position, from want of experience, is very manifest, and yet at that very time there are in the same city of New York gentlemen of the highest character whose qualifications, integrity and patriotism have never been questioned, so far as this Committee are informed, filling the public of offices through which have always been performed the very duties assigned to Mr. CUMMINGS. Their great experience in their respective departments, as commissary and quartermaster, was at that moment of peculiar importonce to the Government; yet they are virtually superseded. The Committee has been unable to preceive any possible reason for this.

In the judgement of the Committee, the employment of Mr. CUMMINGS by the Secretary of War to purchase army supplies, charter vessels, &c., to the exclusion of the competent officers in the public employment at New York, was unjustifiable and injurious so the public interests, and a dangerous precedent. It is the system they question, and not the integrity of the agent. The Committee call the attention of the House especially to the failure of the War Department to require an adjustment of these accounts, four months having elapsed since the supplies were furnished, and still even the vouchers for the expenditures had not at that time been sent to the War Department. And the BLATCHFORD vouchers are still unfiled, and the accounts still unsettled, as the committee are informed, though it is proper to state that the Secretary of War has since requested their settlement. The public interest demand more vigor, system and promptness, and no condition of public affairs have justified this loose and irregular performance of public duties. Such a system of public policy must lead inevitably to personal favoritism at the public expense, the corruption of the public morals, and ruinous profligacy in the expenditure of the public treasure, organizing an army of sppers and miners whose covert assaults on the nation whould scarcely be less effective than the open assaults of its traitorous enemies.

In the judgment of the Committee, the purchase of supplies for army and navy purposes by private contracts, when competition might be invited, and through irresponsible personal friends of parties holding position under the Government, when regular and responsible agents of the Government can be employed, cannot be too severely condemned. Especially at this hour of national peril, the people have a right to expect fidelity and singleness of purpose on the part of their agents.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : : : : JAN. 10, 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Buehler House, HARRISBURG, on Wednesday, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

Republican Fraud and Corruption.

When some of the officials connected with the administration of Ex-President Buchanan, were discovered in the commission of frauds upon the Government, the chaste and virtuous newspaper organs of the immaculate "Republican" party, became exceedingly indignant and paraded in the boldest kind of display type, the "enormities" of the "Buchanan dynasty." Then it was that Covode did smell and Haskins expose; then it was that Forney fumed and fretted and flamed with fiery wrath at the misdeeds of the unfortunate "J. B.;" then the *Tribune* whined and moaned and shed its crocodile tears over the malfeasance of the "Buchaneers," and its little sulphuretted satellite in this county and "our own Jordan" went into hysterics over the prospective ruin of the country ere Abraham Lincoln, the great benefactor of the human race (Africans included) would be able to put the seat of his blessed unmentionables securely in the Presidential chair. Oh! how intense, how fierce and savage, was their anger at "the corrupt old dotard," as they "loyally" and politely styled the President. How thorough and convulsing as to their moral stomachs, was their disgust at the "drivelling folly and criminal recklessness" of the "Old Man of the Sea," as they poetically and very satirically termed Mr. Buchanan. But where is their stern, proscriptive, Puritanic love of public honesty, now? Where is their hatred of treasury thieves, defaulting government agents, cheating contractors, embezzling trustees, speculating cabinet officers and peculating Generals? Where is the nasal appeudage of Covede, the pen of Forney, dipped in gall? Whence have disappeared those Siamese twins of Northern politics, Hickman and Haskin, who fain would have cleansed the Augean stable of the Government of the filth deposited therein by party asinines and windgalled presidential equines? Ah! they are heard of no more. Fremont may buy damaged arms to impose them upon the Government at exorbitant rates, rent palatial houses at monstrous prices, build fortifications where they are not needed, purchase provisions through corrupt favorites, and engage in gigantic swindles generally, yet not a drop of reproof have these pious agitators of a year ago to administer to this grand Woolly Horse humbug of the Abolition Republicans. Cameron may employ Cummings and other parasites of his, to clothe and victual the army, giving them *carte blanche* for millions, without bond or security of any sort, and it is all right in the eyes of the virtuous Forney, the far-smelling Covode and the rest of the hypocritical fraud-hunters whose eyes were wont to be red with weeping over the sins of Floyd and Co. Can any one give us a reason for this strange quiescence on the part of these great and luminous moral reformers? Is there an interdict from the White House upon their tongues and their pens? Or are they too agreeably employed in sucking government pap to wag the former, and too busily engaged in signing contracts for spavined horses and scabby-backed mules to use the latter, against the harpies that hang around the Treasury? Can any of our "Republican" friends who are fighting bravely with red-tape and Uncle Sam's moneybags, enlighten us on this subject? Will not the *Tribune's* newspaper echo in this county, give us some information in this regard? If no explanation can be given on this point, will not, then, somebody inform us why SIMON CAMERON is retained in the Cabinet, after the censure passed upon him by the Van Wyck committee, a portion of whose report we publish in this issue? Why is it that the Republican journals do not yelp and howl upon Cameron's track as they did when in chase after the members of Buchanan's Cabinet? When millions on millions are squandered through the misconduct of the Secretary of War, and when a Committee of leading members of his own party publish the evidence which convicts him of the most flagrant violation of official duty, why is it that Abraham Lincoln—"honest old Abe"—retains him by his side? The people want answers to these questions. Will the "Republican" newspapers dare to give them?

Local and Miscellaneous.

....A rumor of a battle at Hancock, Md., is prevalent here. Cannonading in that direction was heard distinctly at this place, on Sunday last.

....Our School column is crowded out this week by our Van Wyckian extracts, to which we call the attention of our readers. We will publish the report of the meeting of the Teachers' Association in our next.

....Persons desirous of renting a good store room; are referred to the advertisement of the corner building formerly occupied by the late Sam'l Brown and now in the occupancy of J. B. Farquhar. It is an eligible location.

....The death of Prince Albert, the husband of the Queen of Great Britain, which took place a few weeks since, is said to be a serious blow to the American interest in Europe, as the Prince was an ardent Abolitionist, and hence was led to favor the North in the present sectional struggle.

....Brisk—the sleighing. The tintinabulatory sounds of the sleigh bells, mingled with the gay-laughter of the sleighing belles, greet the ear with the most enlivening cadences. [*Sotto voce*,—sleighing, like wine and love, "leaves a sting behind;" if not the head-ache, or the heart-ache, what is equally painful, that uncoveted gift of Jack Frost, the toe-ache.]

....AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1862 is now ready for delivery gratis, at Dr. Harry's Drug Store which will readily supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's almanac and when got, keep it.

....An election was held on the 1st instant, at Allison's School House, in Napier township, to decide upon the question whether the polls should be held at that place in the future, or changed to Schellsburg, where they were held prior to last Fall, when, by an act of Assembly "snaked" through the Legislature by the "Republicans," they were removed to Allison's School House. The election resulted in favor of Schellsburg by 130 votes against 2 in favor of the School House. The object of the "Republicans" in having the original change made, was to drive the Democrats of the lower end of Napier into the scheme to form a new township, in which event they had hoped to add much local strength to their party. The result shows that

"The best laid plans o' mice and men
Gang aft agley."

....The State Legislature met on Monday last, but we are unable to give any particulars in regard to the organization or other preliminary transactions. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted in regard to its doings.—

....The cannonading at Hancock, Md., on Sunday last, it has been ascertained, was the shelling of that place by the rebel Gen. Jackson, who destroyed the railroad track near that place and burned some bridges in the vicinity. It is said that a Union regiment in attempting to cross the Potomac, was repulsed.

....A considerable number of Bedford county soldiers have died at Camp Curtin. There must be something rotten there. If that camp is not soon abolished, it will abolish itself.

....There is no Congressional news of importance.

[For the Gazette.]
Camp Curtin, Dec. 23, 1861.

To our Friends of Woodbury and Vicinity:

In behalf of my company I acknowledge the receipt of a large lot of refreshments from our friends at home. The express wagon arrived in Camp on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., and the driver commenced unloading boxes and barrels, and as box after box, and barrel after barrel, was tumbled out on the ground, labeled "Capt. E. D. Brisban," the boys gathered around the pile and were astonished. They were rolled into the markee and well guarded by our noble Lieut. Burley, until morning, (it was Sabbath morning,) but all were anxious to see the contents. The old company axe was hunted up, and the boxes and barrels were opened, one after another, and as packages were opened, familiar names were seen labeled on the different articles, which reminded us all of home again, and as the pile of turkies, chickens, sausages, cheese, cakes, tobacco, applebutter, butter, canned fruit, and everything, that Morrison's Cove can produce, were increased until the tent was full of the luxuries of life, we stopped to look, our eyes were moistened with tears of gratitude and thankfulness, and many a "God bless the people of Woodbury," went up by the Boys, and in particular for the Ladies, God bless them forever. All of you shall be held in grateful remembrance, and as we go forth to fight the battles of our country, we are happy to know that your hearts are with us, and that you care for us, and if we should meet the traitors, our hearts will be cheered, and our arms made strong, with the thought that we have friends at home.—And if we are so luckby as to come out safe and return home again, (which God grant we may,) we will try to show our gratitude, for words fail to express what our hearts feel. The Boys are doing justice to the good things and are enjoying them as only soldiers can enjoy.

E. D. BRISBAN,
Capt. of the Woodbury Guards.

For the Gazette.
Camp Curtin, Jan. 3, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—

The "All Hazard Boys" have been a "gay and happy" band ever since it has been my good pleasure to be associated with them; but along with our sunshine and gaiety, we must expect to meet clouds and deprivations. A number of our company have been in the hospitals with measels; but have all been becoming convalescent as fast as could be expected; except three, who unfortunately for us, shall never answer at our "roll call" again, for they are on earth no more.

They were young men whom we had learned to appreciate for many patriotic and gentlemanly qualities which characterized them. We assure their friends that they were well cared for by the physicians and the company: but the monster death proved inexorable, and they manfully and heroically yielded to the call, and died in the noblest cause in which they could have engaged.

Here are the sentiments of the company, which we submit to your columns; will you have the kindness to publish them? J. H. L.

Whereas, it has pleased Providence to remove from earth and our number, our esteemed friends and fellow-volunteers, John Ruby, John Oler, and Jacob Defibaugh, members of our company,

Therefore, Resolved, By the "All Hazard Boys," Captain Compher, that we feel deeply grieved at the loss of our highly respected fellow members above named, and that we sincerely sympathise with their bereaved friends at home.

Further Resolved, That we find consolation in the earnest hope that our deceased friends now enjoy that bliss which is promised to all the good beyond the tomb.

What Has Been Settled?

The New York Post, a Republican paper, is not disposed to attach too much faith to the belief that the surrender of Mason and Slidell will satisfy Great Britain. It gives its reasons as follows:

We are not altogether certain that the English government will accept of the reasons which Mr. Seward assigns for yielding Mason and Slidell to their demand. It is not apparent to us that that government has, by its demand and by the acceptance and the answer of our government, settled any doctrine whatever, either the disputed claim of Great Britain to impress seamen, or the right of taking ambassadors out of a neutral vessel, or any other substantial point.

The demand of England was not made on any particular ground. The statement of Lord Russell was very broad, that certain individuals had deen forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, on a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

It should be borne in mind that strictly speaking this was not even presented to us as a formal demand. Lord Lyons was instructed to inform the Secretary of State that he should make the demand, leaving the secretary to offer the same terms himself which the British government would ask. The course was courteous and diplomatic, dut it results in placing the surrender of Mason and Slidell wholly on the grounds stated by the Secretary of State in his letter, and England is not bound by the arguments and explanations of Mr. Seward.

We are inclined to think that we have not gained so much on England in this matter as some have supposed. If the wily English diplomatist should see fit to reply in cold and formal terms to Mr. Seward admitting nothing and denying nothing, the case will be precedent wholly useless, except as against us in the future, but not binding England to any principle, unless the broad ground that a ship must be brought into port for admirality jurisdiction be before passengers or goods can be taken out of her, shall be established by future correspondance on the subject. It is not perhaps possible, it will certainly not be honorable for England to withdraw from the subject. It is not perhaps possible, it will certainly not be honorable, for England to withdraw from the subject with out admitting or denying this point. But she may do so, and when Mr. Seward's letter is read in England, we take it for granted here will de a strong disposition there to avoid conceding any of the principles which he lays down for the future assent of the two countries.

We are not to be understood as finding fault with the surrender of Mason and Slidell. We remarked sometime since that the nation would sustain the government in so doing, if the course was determined on. But we are not satisfied with the manner in which the surrender has been made, and we greatly mistake the nature of Englishmen and Americans if it shall be found that we have made any advance in settling principles of international law by the course which has been pursued.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—*The War Feeling.*—The following is an extract from a London letter received in Washington, dated December 18:

Parliament meets early in January, and whether there is war now or not, the South will be recognized, and the blockade raised early in the session.

The death of Prince Albert, who was an abolitionist, will strengthen Palmerston for the war, which he desires. If General Scott gives a true report on the arrival of the Arago, you will have learned that Louis Napoleon by giving moral support to this country, will get precisely what he wants, cotton and tobacco, without the expense of a war.

We are curious to see what the New York banks will do with regard to their negotiations with Mr. Chase.

A war with the United States has already been discounted in our money market, and when it actually begins consols will rise.

Cotton has not played so great a part in the present difficulties as was expected, and the mere cotton interest of the country is greatly divided. The holders of the raw material do not, of course, desire supplies; in Manchester, also, there is still a large stock of manufactures unsold, at prices less than the raw material itself, while the pressure from the number of persons out of work is not due until the end of next month or the beginning of February. This source of natural anxiety would, of course, be removed by a war and the West India squadron alone is here deemed sufficient to raise the blockade.

Volunteers Attention! For the Derangement of the System.

Incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and exposures, which every Volunteer is liable to. There are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box.

THE BEDFORD LYCEUM

Met at the Court House, on Saturday, 4th inst., and reorganized by calling Dr. Hickok to the chair, after which the following programme was adopted for next Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock.—Question for debate.—Should the liberty of the press be restricted? Aff., G. H. Spang, Neg., O. E Shannon. Declaimer, W. Fyan. Essayist, J. G. Fisher.

The public are respecifully invited to attend.

J. PALMER,
Sec'y.

SWARMING OF THE MEDICAL HIVES.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.

Considering the enormous number of young M.D's that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking,") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the ills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say with Macbeth, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No, that will not do. Nature, when attacked by disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An *ally*, remember; not a depleting agent that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute diseases have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels. We mean HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Of course, our readers are aware that both the Ointment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropist, are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effect of the pills. It gives us pleasure to testify to their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far as to say that with this remedy within the reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the conclusion to which our experience and observation point.—*N. Y. "Advocate"*

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

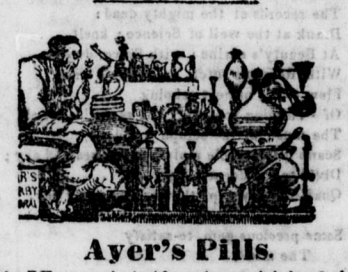
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousand of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when it is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Miedicne Dealers.



Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Lost! Lost!!

About two weeks ago, on the road between Joseph. Tomlinson's and Bedford, a yellow paper-covered book containing lectures on teaching, with my name at the end of every lecture. The finder, by leaving at the Gazette office, or returning it to me will be suitably rewarded.

Bedford Tp. H. W. FISHER.
Jan. 3d, 1862.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood.*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, thro' which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting thro' the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compund Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Dec. 27, 1861.—2m.

—MARRIED—

KOONS—MILLER.—On the 19th ult., at the residence of Mr. Michael Miller, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. William Koons, to Miss Susan Miller, both of Bedford county, Pa.

KEGG—WONDERS.—In Friend's Cove, at the German Reformed parsonage, on the 24th December, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Josiah Kegg, of the Cove, to Miss Henrietta Wonders of Napier township.

EARNEST—FRIEND.—In Snake Spring township, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. B. G. W. Reid, Mr. Michael S. Earnest, to Miss Hannah Friend, both of Bedford county, Pa.

HUNT—SILL.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Bedford, on Christmas eve, by the Rev. W. Hunt, assisted by Rev. Wm. Prideaux, the Rev. R. H. Hunt, to Miss Rue V. Sill, both of Bedford co.

☞ Our young friends will please accept the best wishes of the printer for their future happiness and prosperity.

MOWRY—CARDIFF.—On Tuesday evening, 31st ult. by John Smith, Esq., Mr James Mowry, to Miss Mary Cardiff, both of St. Clair township.

DIEHL—DUFFIELD.—On the 31st ult., by the Rev. S. Yingling, Mr. George A. Diehl, to Miss Elizabeth Duffield, both of Friend's Cove.

POTTER—LEARY.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. Henry H. Potter, of Bedford township, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Leary, of Boydstown.

BERKHIMER—SILL.—On the 2d inst., at the St. Clairsville Parsonage, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Peter Berkhimer, to Miss Rebecca Sill, both of Bedford county, Pa.

LLOYD—WALKER.—On Wednesday evening, the 18th ult., at the Washington Hotel, by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. James R. Lloyd, of Broad Top, to Mrs. Mary Ann Walker of Bedford.

—DIED—

WEISEL.—In Friend's Cove, of Diptheria, on the the 23d December, William Benedict, aged 5 years, 6 months, and 17 days, on December 25th, Franklin Pierce, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 18 days; on December 26th, Belinda Benedict, aged 3 years, 8 months, and 26 days: infant children of Mr. William and Mary Weisel. C. F. H.

ELLIOTT.—On the 28th of November, of Diptheria, in Cumberland Valley, Corah Stevens, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Elliott, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 20 days.

Our sweetest joys here vanish all,
And fade like hues at even;
Our brightest hopes like meteors fall;
There are no tears in heaven. J. B. B. C.

[The above notice would have appeared sooner, but it had been mislaid.—Ed.]

RICHEY.—On the 26th of December, near Newcastle, Henry county, Indiana, Emma Belle, daughter of James and Ann Richey, aged five years.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, Ex'r.

January 10, 1862.—6t.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, whether by note, book-account, for costs, or otherwise, will please attend to the settlement of the same, on or before the 15th day of March next, or they will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection. This is positively the *last* notice that will be given.

WM. S. FLUKE.

January 10, 1862.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, that I have purchased, at Constable's sale, the following property sold as the property of John Penning, to wit: One yoke of oxen, one cow, one heifer, and one narrow wheeled wagon, which I permit to remain with said John Penning, during my pleasure.

WM. KEYSER.

January 3, 1862.

FOR RENT.

THE CORNER PROPERTY,

formerly occupied by the late Samuel Brown, as a Dry Goods store, and now in the occupancy of James Farquhar, is for rent. It is the best stand for a mercantile store in Bedford.

January 10, 1862.

FOUND—A SHAWL.

The owner may have it by applying at this office, and paying for this notice.

January 10, 1862.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of Attorney Shannon the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec'd., to wit: Joseph and Daniel Sleighter, and Nicholas Sleighter, Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards was intermarried with John Hall, leaving issue Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick, and Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford county, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is not known; Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James McFarland, deceased, John Sleighter, David Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barclay Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Solomon Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick; Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford county, and William Sleighter, residing in Blair county, California; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the second Monday (10th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said Daniel Sleighter, deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1861.

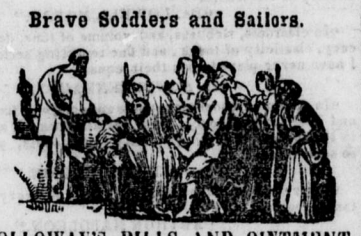
Attest, S. H. TATE, Register.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. Jan. 10, '62.

Friends and Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome; thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, on

SATURDAY, 25th of JANUARY, NEXT,

all that tract of land situate in said township, late the property of Zacchens Luman, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz on the North, Sarah Luman, on the South, and others, containing 109 acres and 151 perches. The improvements are a story and a half log dwelling house, log barn, and other outbuildings. About 45 acres are cleared and under fence; seven acres of which are meadow—balance well timbered. There is also a good orchard on the premises.

Terms: One half of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale. One third of the balance to remain in the land and residue in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN LUMAN,

Dec. 27th.] Adm'r.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Jan. 13. 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness; views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,

Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st,

The following valuable property:

The "Wonders Tract," belonging to the estate of Thomas McCreary, dec'd., containing

137 Acres and 101 Perches,

with the usual allowance, having thereon erected one Two Story Log Dwelling House, a Double Log Barn, and there is also a good orchard of fruit trees thereon; about 75 acres are cleared and under fence and 5 acres in good meadow; adjoining lands of Herbert Otto, Solomon Suter, Daniel Hess and others.

TERMS will be made known on day of sale.

HENRY TAYLOR, Ex'r.
of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.

Jan. 3, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miranda Riddle, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN,

Jan. 3, 1862.—6t. Adm'r.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this

Remarkably Simple and Novel Invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of price,

25 CENTS,

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application.

A liberal Discount to the Trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 Per Month can be Realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
442, *Broadway, New York,*
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

January 3, 1862.—[3m.]

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton township, on Wednesday, the 8th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe township, on Thursday, the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mixell.

East Providence township, on Friday, the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence township, on Saturday, the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, (in the Borough of Bloody Run.)

Cumberland Valley township, on Monday, the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday, the 14th, at the house of George Bailey.

Harrison township, on Wednesday, the 15th, at the house of Martin Feightner.

Juniata township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier township, on Friday, the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, the 18th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

Bedford township, on Monday, the 20th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Snakespring township, on Tuesday, the 21st, at the house of D. L. Defibaugh.

Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday, the 22nd, at the house of J. A. Gump.

Hopewell township, on Thursday, the 23rd, at the house of John Dasher.

Broad Top township, on Friday, the 24th, at the house of J. B. Castner.

Liberty township, on Saturday, the 25th, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Tricker.

Middle Woodberry township, on Monday, the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, Esq.

South Woodberry township, on Tuesday, the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.

Union township, on Wednesday, the 29th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair township, on Thursday, the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Bedford Borough, on Friday, the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law.

The appeals will be held on the days above stated, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.

WM. M. PEARSON,
J. FEIGHTNER,
P. J. SHOEMAKER,
Commissioners.

Attest,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
December 20, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the freeholders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown, in said county, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old State Road on the North. The one of the length of —— feet and the other of the length of —— feet; and both of the width of 16 feet, the first being the alley between lots Nos. 41 and 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old State road aforesaid. The one of the length of —— feet, next of the length of —— feet, all of the width of 16 feet. the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25, and 15 and 17, and 7 and 9, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown, also, three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said town, South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North, and running thence South thirty degrees West, two hundred and twenty feet to a twenty feet alley, the same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town-plot, which said alleys have become useless, inconvenient, and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity.

Wherefore the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the county papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

BY THE COURT.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.
December 20, 1861.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Office Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Co.

No. 258 South 3d street,
Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1861.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

I. P. AERTSON,
Dec. 20, 1861. Sec'ry.

CAUTION.—

Notice is hereby given that all persons trespassing on our lands, either by cutting timber, fishing, hunting with dogs, or otherwise, will be dealt with according to law.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR,
THOMAS GROWDEN,
MICHAEL BOOR,
Dec. 27th.] JOHN A. GUMP.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, NEXT,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Townthip, containing about 110 acres, about 60 thereof cleared. The improvements are a Log Frame House, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also, an Apple Orchard thereon. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, and Alexander McDonald.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Dec. 27th] Adm'r of Michael Reed, dec'd.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give ten dollars reward for the apprehension of (and such evidence as convicts) the thieves that stole the boots of my coaches and the chains belonging thereto, the cover of my wagon, one set of front gears and 6 halters, or for such evidence as will recover the damages from parents or guardians of children that cut the trimmings and steal away the moss and hair, or for the apprehension of each person so doing, or for such evidence as will show where the same are concealed, so that I may take out search warrants for them.

B. W. GARRETSON,
Dec. 20, 1861. Stage Agent.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Dec. 13.—6t.* *Executors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Dec. 27, 1861.—6t. *Administrator.*

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberrl discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13.—1y

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;

No matter } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints anr of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine.* Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successfull; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pains, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to submit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents to the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE,
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.
Or to either of the following

Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,

Dec. 6, '61—1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue Silks, at 50½ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

CASH STORE.—

The undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and he will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

Sept. 27. 1861. P. A. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,33 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed Auditor in the case of Simon L. Shafer vs. Adam Ferguson, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 110, of November Term, 1861, will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Dec. 13. Auditor.

"THAT STANDARD SHEET."

1862.

Great National Banner of Intellect,

FOR

AMERICAN HEARTS AND HOMES!

THE

NEW YORK MERCURY

A NEW YEAR WITH AN OLD FRIEND.

On New Year's day of 1862, that world renowned and unrivaled gem of American journalism, the peerless NEW YORK MERCURY, will enter upon the twenty-fourth year of the most brilliant career ever achieved by a paper. During the past year it has been the teacher, story-teller, mentor, and oracle of *two hundred thousand American homes*, from ocean to ocean—and from Quebec, in Canada, to Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico. Young and old, rich and poor, have reveled in its enchanting stores of wisdom, romance, art, poetry, and genial humor; and its praise is

"Familiar in their mouths as household words."

The able patriot-soldier in his tent, too, has whiled away the tedium of camp life in the absorbing review of its

FORTY BRILLIANT COLUMNS,

finding in them a fascinating mental discipline known only to those who rally to the *Banner-sheet of the Grand Army of American Intellect and Genius.*

In commencing a New Year, the proprietors of the NEW YORK MERCURY can only say, that it shall be their aim to make their great family journal of American literature, for 1862, more brilliant and enchanting than ever, in its concentration of all the world's grandest and most beautiful specialities in healthful Romance, graceful Poetry, elegant and quaint Gossip, refining knowledge, sparkling Humor and entertaining News—until, like love, it

"—— rules the court, the camp the bower,"

as it already rules the happy domestic fireside.

The editorial tone and National departments of THE NEW YORK MERCURY will continue true to that lofty spirit of patriotism which has made it a necessity of the people since the War began, and kept it in enthusiastic demand when other sheets were dying all around it for want of popular support.

Already the largest Literary Journal in the world, and famous as the focus of a thousand brilliant literary reputations, its programme for 1862 will be magnificent beyond all precedent. The most celebrated pens of this country and Europe have been secured in its service, *at an outlay equal to the expense of more than one national government in the Old World!* and its novelettes, or continued stories for 1862, will be the most splendid triumphs of elegant Fiction ever published. To these, too, the magic pencil of the greatest of American artists, Mr. FELIX O. C. DARLEY, will lend the aid of pictorial art.

Our story, initiatory of the New Year, is a splendid national Romance, commencing in the NEW YORK MERCURY of Saturday, January 4th, 1862, entitled

THE RATTLESNAKE,

OR,

THE REBEL PRIVATEER.

A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME.

BY NED BUNTLINE.

It is the greatest nautical Novelette since the days of Marryatt.

The New York Mercury is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County, and State. We take the notes of all specie paying banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

☞Specimen copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances, post-paid, to

CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of the New York Mercury,
46 and 48 Ann Street, New York City.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.

☞J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year. Don't fail to call.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactnring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware,* &c. All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd, having been granted the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. J. BRUNER,
Dec. 27th] JAS. HANEY,
Ex'rs.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, are hereby notified that an election for President and twelve Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in the borough of Bedford on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D, 1862, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.; and a meeting of said stockholders is hereby called for that purpose. JNO. P. REED,
Dec. 24th] Sec'y

GET OUT OF DEBT, Keep out of debt.—To "get out of debt," commence by paying Wm. Hartley what you owe him.

To "keep out of debt," buy your Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, &., &c., from Hartley, for CASH. His prices are reduced to the lowest margin, he having adopted the cash and produce system.

Iron, of all kinds very low, Nails very low, by the keg. Best transparent Coal Oil, free from smell, only 20cts per qt.

Call and get a catalogue of the goods he keeps and hear his prices.

Wm Hartley takes this method of returning thanks to the public for their patronage, and particularly to those who pay promptly. All such will be favored when they request it.

If you want goods cheap for cash, call at Hartley's If you want long trust call elsewhere.

All kinds of approved produce taken in exchange for goods.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heret ofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BREAKERS AHEAD!—The time having arrived, (Dec, 1st) when the accounts of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., were to be settled, those who have not done so, must not think hard if stringent measures are resorted to. "A stitch in time saves nine!"

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Dec. 6.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker for settlement, until the first of December next, after which they will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection. J. M. SHOEMAKER,
Oct. 18, JOSHUA SHOEMAKER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

TO BUILDERS.—The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality for Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

UNION HOTEL,—BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon coxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a bountry Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

ULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIPLE PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes' he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe.

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voices sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely me, with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, my improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use; some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

DENTIST.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in the line of his profession, such as Filling, Plugging, Regulating, &c., and all dental work inserted, from one to an entire set.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. JOB MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, Somerset, "
R. FORWARD, " "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

CESSNA & SHANNON—HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.—tf.

MANN & SPANG—ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

BEDFORD HOTEL—AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year. on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—Just received and sale for dby

March 23. A. L. DEFIBAUGH,